

R E S T R I C T E D

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

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12 May to 18 May
1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Captain R. J. Turner was relieved from temporary duty with the Welfare Division for redeployment to the United States.

Major R. E. Riordan left for a field trip to prefectures in Southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu to inspect the operation of the Japanese public assistance program, particularly with reference to the handling of reserve relief supplies.

Housing

At a conference attended by representatives of this Section and officials of the Japanese Reconstruction Board approval was given the Japanese proposal to permit utilization of extra rooms in large residences for the housing of homeless persons and families. This proposal is in the nature of a change to the "Temporary Control of Residences Law", recently approved by the Japanese Cabinet. Such accommodations would be made available either voluntarily by the home owner, or if necessary by governmental action based on decisions by a citizen's board to be appointed for that purpose. All decisions would be subject to juridicial review. Concurrence of the Government Section was obtained in approving the proposed amendment to the law.

Reserve Relief Supplies

A plan for the distribution of a reserve supply of 100,000 tons of imported wheat now in custody of Eighth Army and earmarked for persons in need of public assistance was agreed upon at a conference between welfare and price control and ration representatives of GHQ, SCAP, Eighth Army, the Welfare and Agricultural Ministry officials of the Japanese Government. Upon receipt of authorization from

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Headquarters, SCAP, the Welfare Ministry will effect distribution to persons certified as indigent by accredited welfare workers in designated localities. The Welfare Ministry will operate in coordination with Agriculture and Transportation Ministries, through the facilities of the Food Control Corporation and existing distribution points.

A Memorandum (SCAPIN 1205-A) was issued to the Japanese Government citing the inadequacy of its March report on reserve relief supplies, and instances of release of reserve foods without authority. In reply, the Japanese submitted a copy of instructions issued to the prefectures to insure accurate, complete and prompt reports in the future. In addition, a conference was held with prefectural officials to clarify instructions.

Red Cross

A three day conference was held by representatives of the Japanese Red Cross Society Headquarters Staff, members of the standing council and eight of the larger chapters of the society to discuss the recommendations of the society officials, working in conjunction with Public Health and Welfare-American Red Cross representative for the reorganization of the society.

Recommendations approved were:

Standardization of Red Cross Membership, creation of new service departments with more power for the promotion and operation of their service; accepted services to be carried out by the society; plans for the financing of chapters and the national society and changes in the membership of the National Governing Board.

It was decided that on the chapter level, corresponding changes in organization would be made.

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SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 1274-A) was issued directing that malarial fever and Japanese B encephalitis be added to the list of reportable communicable diseases. Malaria is to be separated into primary and recurrent cases.

A conference was held with members of the Planning and Educational Division of CI&E and representatives of the Ministry of Education for the purpose of formulating a coordinated educational program on sanitation, insect and rodent control designed for use in the primary and secondary school systems. Detailed plans are to be submitted by the Ministry.

Cholera

Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in one family in Tokyo during the week, both were confirmed. No connection could be determined between these cases and those at Uraga. A careful check was made of the measures taken by the Public Health Section of the local Military Government Company, Communicable Disease Control Section, Metropolitan Health Bureau, as to the extent and thoroughness of the control measures taken. These were deemed adequate. The source of the infections were apparently from sea food.

Bacteriological studies on fish and shellfish taken in the Tokyo Bay area are being made by the Metropolitan Health Bureau to determine the presence and extent of contamination by the cholera vibrio and the varieties of fish or shellfish subject to such contamination.

A project was initiated at the Uraga repatriation port to study the effect of sulfonamide medication (sulfadiazine or sulfaguanadine) on the duration of the carrier state in cholera.

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A number of ships, including one hospital ship have been cleared and released from quarantine at Uraga and the passengers offloaded. Nine liberty ships still remain in quarantine.

Sanitary Engineering

Water supply. Conferences were held with the Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and representatives of the Chemical Control Association regarding the reported decrease in liquid chlorine production during May. This is due principally to failure of the importation program to replenish salt stocks. At a few plants it was reported that excess stocks on hand would necessitate some decrease in production. This is evidently due to failure of the Japanese to properly allocate and distribute this critical material. Requisitions from municipal authorities should be forwarded to the Water Works Association who are responsible for allocation for water treatment. Every effort will be made to maintain production at the maximum possible with the limited quantity of salt available.

Discussions with the Water Supply Consultants of the Office of Chief Engineer and Eighth Army Engineer reveal that the water supplies of several cities having large concentrations of troops have been restored sufficiently to permit their use by occupational forces as soon as chlorine becomes available in sufficient quantities. Repair of distribution systems is progressing slowly. Chlorinators are being repaired and new ones are being obtained where increased capacity is required from the Isomura and Leybold Companies. The Yokohama supply is maintaining a satisfactory system with a dosage of 20 ppm. The engineers were informed that this office does not favorably consider, at this time, requests that several cities have made for increasing water supplies by new construction or expansion. In all cases that have come to our attention, restoration and repair of

existing facilities will provide an adequate supply, according to Japanese standards, without new construction at the source or treatment plant.

Insect and Rodent Control

The Health Section of the Ministry of Health reported 15 May on action taken to date in compliance with the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government on the Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers. An order from the Ministry to prefectural governors dated 10 May directed the appointment of control officers and the organization of control teams in each city.

Nutrition Service

A conference was held 14 May 1946 with members of the Imperial National Nutrition Institute. The discussion with the director, Kuichi Sugimoto and his Committee included training requirements for nutritionists and plans for future work of the Institute. This Institute has made studies on human nutrition as well as laboratory experiments on small animals.

On 17 May a meeting of the Japanese Bureau of Welfare was attended by Colonel Sams and Captain O'Donnell to hear the discussion on the "Food Situation in Tokyo". A central Japanese committee was formed to assure a fair distribution of the Emergency Relief Ration.

Nutrition Survey

Nutrition surveys were observed with Dr. Terada and his nutritionist Miss Hagawara of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Bureau of Public Welfare. Physical examinations were in progress. Over three hundred persons had been examined the first day.

Personnel

Colonel Howe with Dr. Oisi, Ministry of Health and Welfare, are observing nutrition surveys around Toyama and Kanagawa.

Quarantine Service

The number of outgoing repatriates remained at normal low levels, while the incoming retained the present normal flow, around 90,000 per week.

The number of ships in quarantine at present is nine, all at Uraga. Eight of these are the remains of the cholera fleet mentioned in previous reports. A large number of passengers disembarked from these vessels are now domiciled at the Kurihama repatriation center pending their release from quarantine.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 19 April shows 3,007 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,212, of which 105,318 are occupied. There were 223,112 out-patients treated during this period.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Plans for the Nurses' Demonstration School in Tokyo (Central Red Cross Hospital) are well underway. A number of meetings have been held at which time curriculum, faculty and supplies have been discussed. The faculty of the two schools will share in the lecture hours and nurses will teach practical nursing to the students. The curriculum has been placed on a college basis and the number of weeks for practical work on wards has been set at 48 weeks. The school will open on the first of June. There will also be one first year student from each Red Cross Hospital (40) sent to take this course. This will make a student body of 420.

The Council of Nursing Education had its regular meeting at which time the new curriculum for the schools of Japan was presented. The hours and subjects were all accepted but the time of practical training on wards must be reconsidered at another meeting held regarding this problem.

A committee on licensure was appointed which will work on rules governing

the licensure of nurses and midwives.

Surveys of nursing activities in two prefectures were completed.

A radio talk has been given at Radio Tokyo through the CI&E Section, to the Japanese concerning the Nursing Profession.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of Japanese veterinary conditions on the Island of Shikoku by a representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division is still in progress.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week.

Monthly Animal Disease Report, April 1946. Following is a summary of the Monthly Animal Disease Report for April 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	4
Bovine infectious abortion	35
Equine infectious abortion	21
Scabies	2
Swine Erysipelas	2
Equine infectious anemia	6
Pullorum chick	1858

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report, March 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for March 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

Special Milk

Farm inspections	30
Milk samples	26
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	2476
Milk samples examined	9799
Over bacterial standards	502
Under butterfat standards	2344
Plant inspections	3536
Over bacterial standards	355
Under butterfat standards	705

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	41
Milk samples examined	44
Over bacterial standards	3
Under butterfat standards	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report, March 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for March 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goat</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	14,398	1,070	46	3,472	3,330
Ante Mortem					
Condemned	1	1	0	1	2
Post Mortem					
Condemned					
Total carcass	15	1	0	1	1
Partial carcass	152	28	0	25	246
Viscera only	2,208	94	0	1,057	401

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The dental ordinances have been compiled in Korean and their translation into English will start this week.

Registration of dentists in four Korean provinces has been completed.

Japanese equipment in the hands of Koreans who did not hold a dental license has been turned over to Military Government Company through Property Custodian.

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SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Production

Action has been initiated to import certain quantities of critically needed finished medicines, critical raw materials for accelerating manufacture of essential medicines, and dental materials. The total quantity was approximately 2600 tons. This quantity is for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946. The items for importation were selected from recommendations made by the Welfare Ministry, Japan Medical Association and personnel of Public Health and Welfare Section. Importation of this material and finished medicine to Japan will alleviate critical shortages and prevent disease and unrest among the Japanese people.

Approximately 8900 hand dusters had been produced on 15 May 1946 and it was expected that 10,000 would be produced by 25 May 1946. Order was placed for manufacture of an additional 10,000 and that a stock level of 5,000 would be maintained. These hand dusters are being distributed to prefectural health officials by the Welfare Ministry.

A total of 3,048,930 cc of finished cholera vaccine had been produced by 4 May 1946, according to reports submitted by laboratories to the Welfare Ministry. Approximately 10,000,000 cc of raw vaccine had been produced by 4 May 1946. The Welfare Ministry was instructed to prepare 5,000,000 cc of the raw vaccine into the finished product at the earliest possible date in order that a vaccination program could be carried out in the Tokyo, Yokohama area. This was necessitated by the fact that two cases of cholera have been confirmed in the Tokyo area.

A third conference was called by a representative of the Industrial Division, ESS, on the manufacture of glassware needed by medical laboratories for distribution of vaccines. A manufacturer was designated and sufficient raw materials have been allocated to accomplish planned production. The manufacturer indicated

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production could be accomplished in approximately six weeks. Production is scheduled to begin on 1 June 1946.

Weekly conference was held on action taken to produce mosquito and fly control supplies. All manufacturers have been selected and concerted efforts are being made to furnish raw materials to these manufacturers to assure immediate production.

Distribution

A distribution of rat poison has been made to each of the prefectures in which repatriation ports are located. Port rodent control programs may be supplied from these stocks.

Plans for the purchase and distribution of insect and rodent control materials have been completed by the Health and Welfare Ministry. Briefly, the plans provide for purchase by the Ministry and direct distribution to prefectures. Allocation within prefectures will be a responsibility of the Prefectural Insect and Rodent Control officer. An English translation of the plans together with diagrams showing the flow of supplies are attached as a matter of information to field agencies.

The Health Ministry has issued instructions to prefectural officials authorizing use of supplies and equipment now on hand and suitable for insect and rodent control programs. Method of payment for the materials is to be determined later and should not delay use of available supplies and equipment.

Narcotics

As a result of efforts of Narcotic Control officers in urging Japanese officials to make prompt and thorough investigations of narcotic violations, two fugitives were apprehended in Oita Prefecture by Tokyo detectives dispatched by the Home Ministry and Ministry of Justice. At the time of the arrests five pounds of crude opium, a revolver and 80 rounds of ammunition were seized. In

In addition, the former prefectural police chief of Saga was suspended and placed under arrest in his home pending investigation of his activities in connection with the seizure of 7.5 tons of opium in Takayama Prefecture in March 1946.

As part of SCAP's narcotic control program a suggestion was made to officials of Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo Branch, in February of this year that they construct a model vault for safely storing narcotics. The vault has been completed on 15 May 1946. The vault is fireproof of steel and concrete construction and is equipped with heavy steel door with combination lock. Other SCAP approved narcotic wholesalers are beginning to take similar measures to secure narcotics.

Medicinal narcotic import requirements for Korea and Japan were submitted. The requirements are estimated to the end of 1947.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Legal Division met with representatives of the Japanese Liquor Industry and arranged for setting up a uniform system throughout Japan for testing methyl alcohol in liquors. Mr. Ikebe of 42d General Hospital will teach six laboratory technicians how to make the Denger Test, who in turn will teach 34 others, making a total of 40. These technicians will be employed in continuously testing whiskey and alcoholic beverages. Manufacturers will have every batch of liquor tested before putting it on the market.

Arrangements have been made with Finance Ministry to legalize the possession of certain buildings now occupied by the Chemio Ser-Therapeutic Laboratory in Kumamoto.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (15 May 46)PH (SCAFIN 1240-A), subject: Non-Reporting of Japanese

Army-Navy Reserve Food Supplies, Improper Storage of Clothing and Failure of Distribution of Clothing Earmarked for Transfer".

AG 710 (18 May 46)PH (SCAFIN 1274-A), subject: "Reporting of Certain Communicable Diseases". This was to include malarial fever and Japanese B encephalitis to the communicable diseases report.

SECTION X

KOREA

The following is a summary of the report received from Korea for the week ending 4 May 1946.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH

General

Reports on Military Government and Korean personnel indicate splendid cooperation and good progress in public health operations.

Medical Service

Cholera was reported and confirmed among repatriates arriving on board a liberty ship from China. Quarantine measures and medical examinations have been carried out. The immunizing of all Korean Government employees against plague, smallpox, typhus and cholera is being performed. Malaria reported among refugees from New Guinea is being controlled by atabrine treatments. Four cases of cholera have been confirmed in the vicinity of the city of Taijen.

Korean Veterinary Affairs

Instructions for licensure procedure have been distributed to all provinces.

The spread of rinderpest in the Russian occupied zone has been brought under control and legal action prohibiting movement of cattle across the 38th parallel into the American zone, withdrawn.

Two Korean veterinary students from Suwon Agricultural College have been admitted to the Foreign Affairs English School, where they will prepare for study in America.

A Korean veterinarian has been appointed head of the Meat Inspection Sub-Division of the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs.

No new outbreaks of communicable animal diseases have been reported.

Nursing Affairs

Office space was arranged for the headquarters of the Korean League of Social Workers at the Chung Do Settlement, Seoul. The League plans an educational program in social work.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Works

The province of Kyongsang Nando requested a public works program to relieve unemployment and furnish detailed descriptions of the projects to be undertaken. Such a program was recommended following a military government staff study. The study also recommended extension of such a plan to other provinces.

Refugees

A plan was agreed upon to establish a courier truck service twice a week for refugees from north of the 38° line arriving at Kangnung for processing at the Chunchon refugee shelter.

Housing

Eight hundred and seventy six new dwellings in Seoul and Inchon are 30-90 percent completed. Estimates of material necessary for completion were submitted by the Korean Residence Management Corporation.

Relief Supplies

Ninety four thousand blankets at 100 yen each were allocated to the Welfare Supply Bureau under the Export-Import program.

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Child Welfare

A survey was begun to investigate the adequacy of diets of children attending 12 schools in Seoul.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

- #1 - Plans for distribution and insect and rodent control supplies with attached charts.
- #2 - Weekly Communicable Disease Report for week ending 4 May 46.
- #3 - Weekly Venereal Disease Report for week ending 27 April 46.

I. METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF VERMIFUGE SOLUTION MAKING VERMIFUGE-CHRYSANTHEMUM AS MATERIAL.

(Diagram, annexed paperA)

(1) Welfare Ministry shall make a purchase in block of manufacture from Control Union of Japan Vermifuge-chrysanthemum Industry, and shall give instructions for local distribution toward local government office to the said Union and at the same time make information about the quantity of distribution to the local government office. The said Union, according to the instruction, shall send goods to local wholesale dealers (wholesale dealers in patent medicines) and at the same time report to Welfare Ministry the date of the completion of sending goods.

(2) The local wholesale organization shall report to the local governmental office about the name of the article and its quantity on receiving goods.

(3) The local governmental office, according to the report of allotment from Welfare Ministry shall previously give to cities, towns and villages and health centers under its jurisdiction instructions about the quantity of distribution to local wholesale organization, and at the same time shall inform the quantity of distribution to every city, town and village and health center.

The said wholesale organization, according to the instruction, shall send goods to cities, towns, villages and health centers, and at the same time report to the local government office the date of the completion of sending goods.

(4) As for the expenses needed for the said distribution, the expenses of packing and transportation from Control Union of Japan Vermifuge-chrysanthemum to local wholesale organization shall be defrayed by Welfare Ministry and the expenses from local wholesale organization to ultimate distribution shall be defrayed by local Government office.

2. Method of Distribution of Other Vermifuges

(Vermifuge Emulsion, Insect Powder, Insect Ribbons, etc.)

(Diagram, annexed paper B)

(1) Welfare Ministry shall make a purchase in block of manufacture from Patent Medicines Control Co., Ltd, and shall give instructions for local distribution toward local government office to the said company and at the same time make information about the quantity of distribution to the local government office.

The said company according to the instruction, shall send goods to local wholesale dealers (wholesale dealers in patent medicines) and at the same time report to Welfare Ministry the date of the completion of sending goods.

(2) The local wholesale organization shall report to the local government office about the name of the article and its quantity on receiving goods.

(3) The local government office, according to the report of the allotment from Welfare Ministry shall previously give to cities, towns, and villages and health centers under its jurisdiction instructions about the quantity of distribution to local wholesale organization, and at the same time shall inform the quantity of distribution to every city, town, and village and health center.

The said wholesale organization, according to the instruction, shall send goods to cities, towns, and villages and health centers, and at the same time, report to the local government office the date of the completion of sending goods.

(4) As for the expenses needed for the said distribution, the expenses of packing and transportation from Patent Medicines Control Co., Ltd., to local wholesale organization shall be defrayed by Welfare Ministry and the expenses from local wholesale organization to ultimate distribution shall be defrayed by local government office.

A Distribution Plan of Sprayers

Exterminating Flies, Mosquitos, and Insects

(Distribution Diagram in the annexed paper)

I. Raw Materials

The Ministry of Welfare will make efforts to secure the raw materials manufacturing the sprayers and guide the producers as well for the Ministry of Commerce and in Industry.

II. Course of Distribution

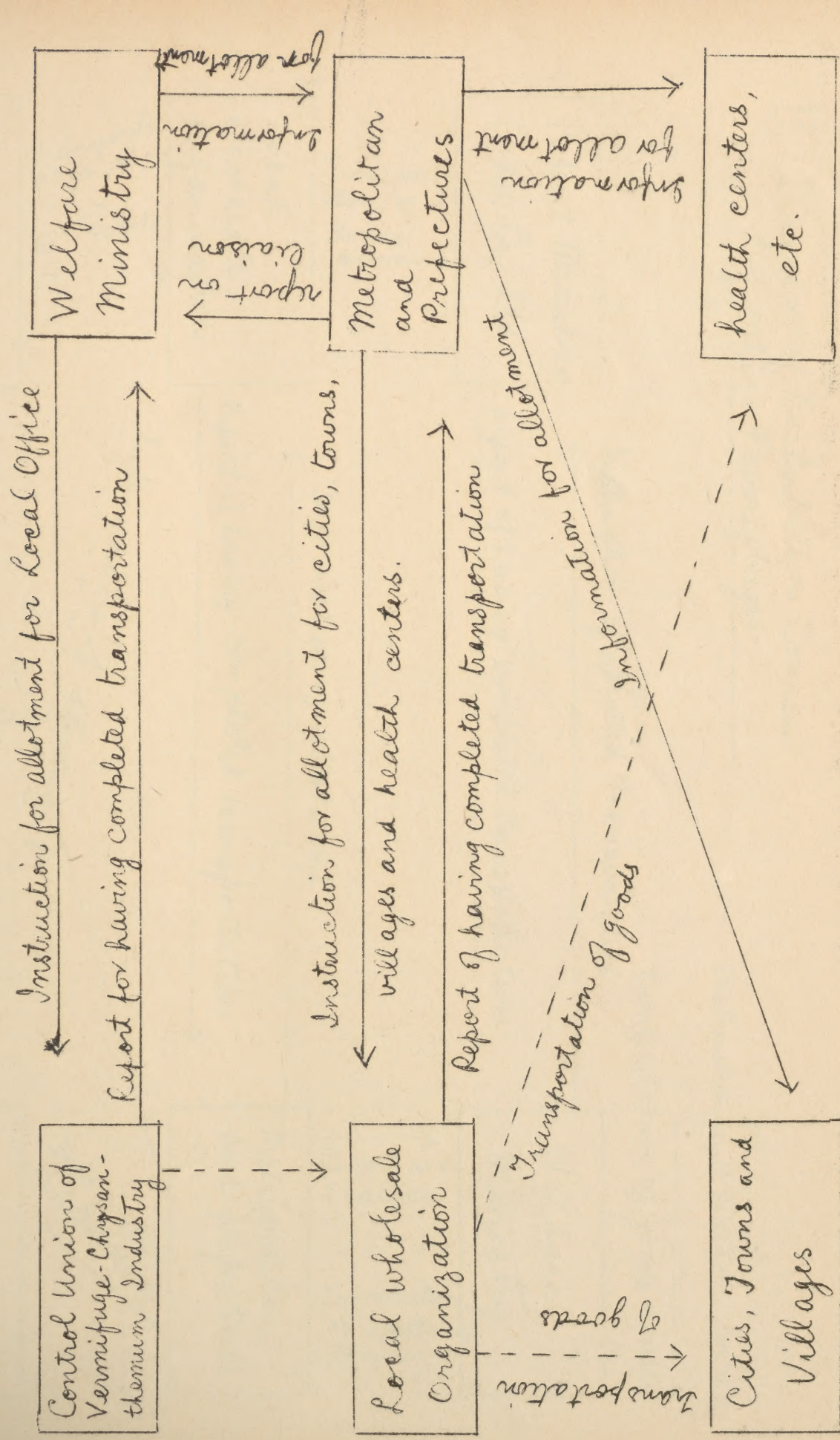
The Ministry of Welfare will direct the number of allotment by prefectures for the producers when necessary, and report to the prefectures the fixed number of distribution.

The prefectural offices will fix the number of distribution for cities, towns and villages under the jurisdiction on the basis of the real situation, and they will do the distribution.

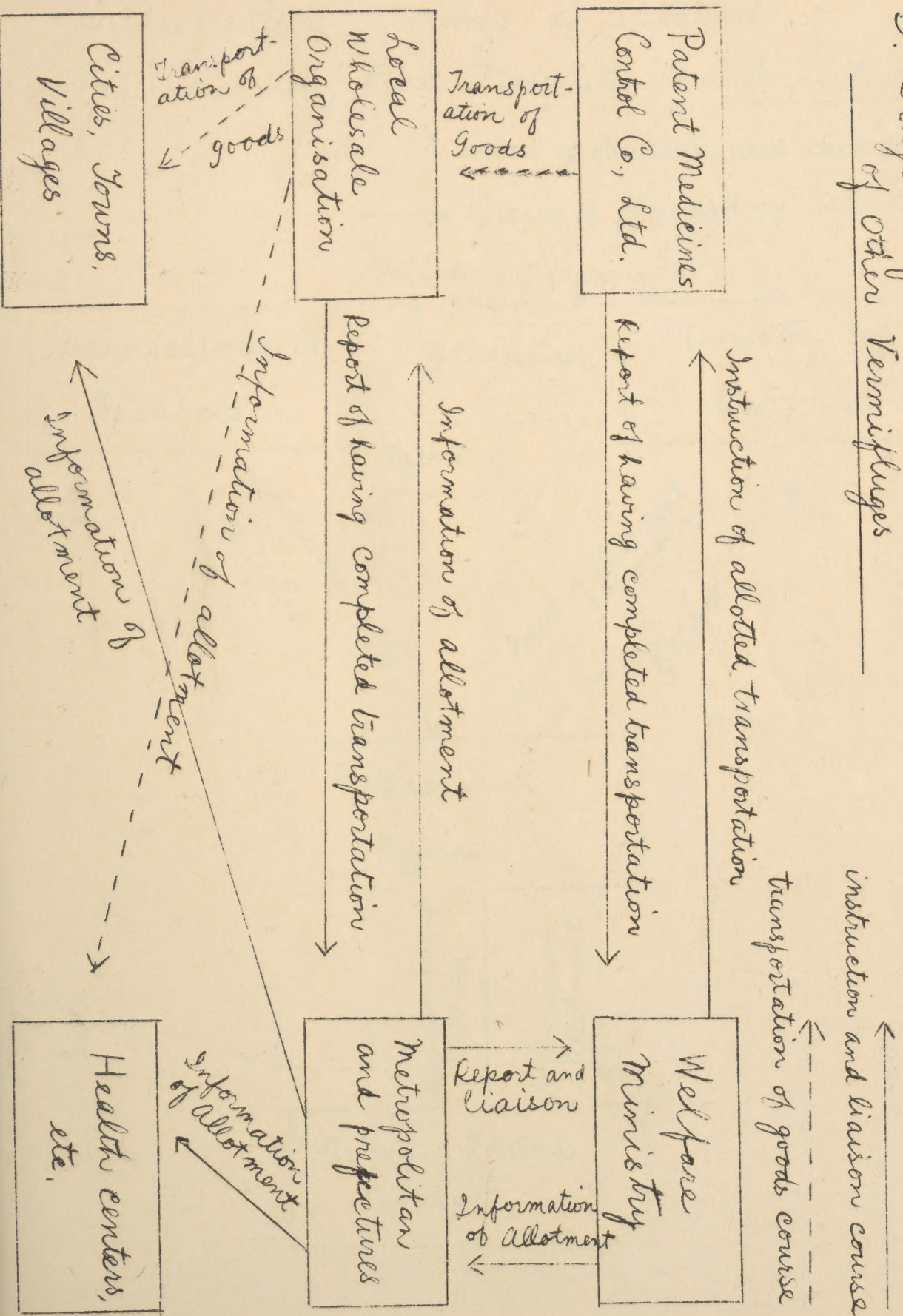
The producers will forward the goods to the prefectural offices according to the director of the Ministry of Welfare.

The purchase of the goods will be made by the prefectural offices en bloc in the same way as the case of DDT duster.

A Diagram of Distribution Course of Allotted Transportation.

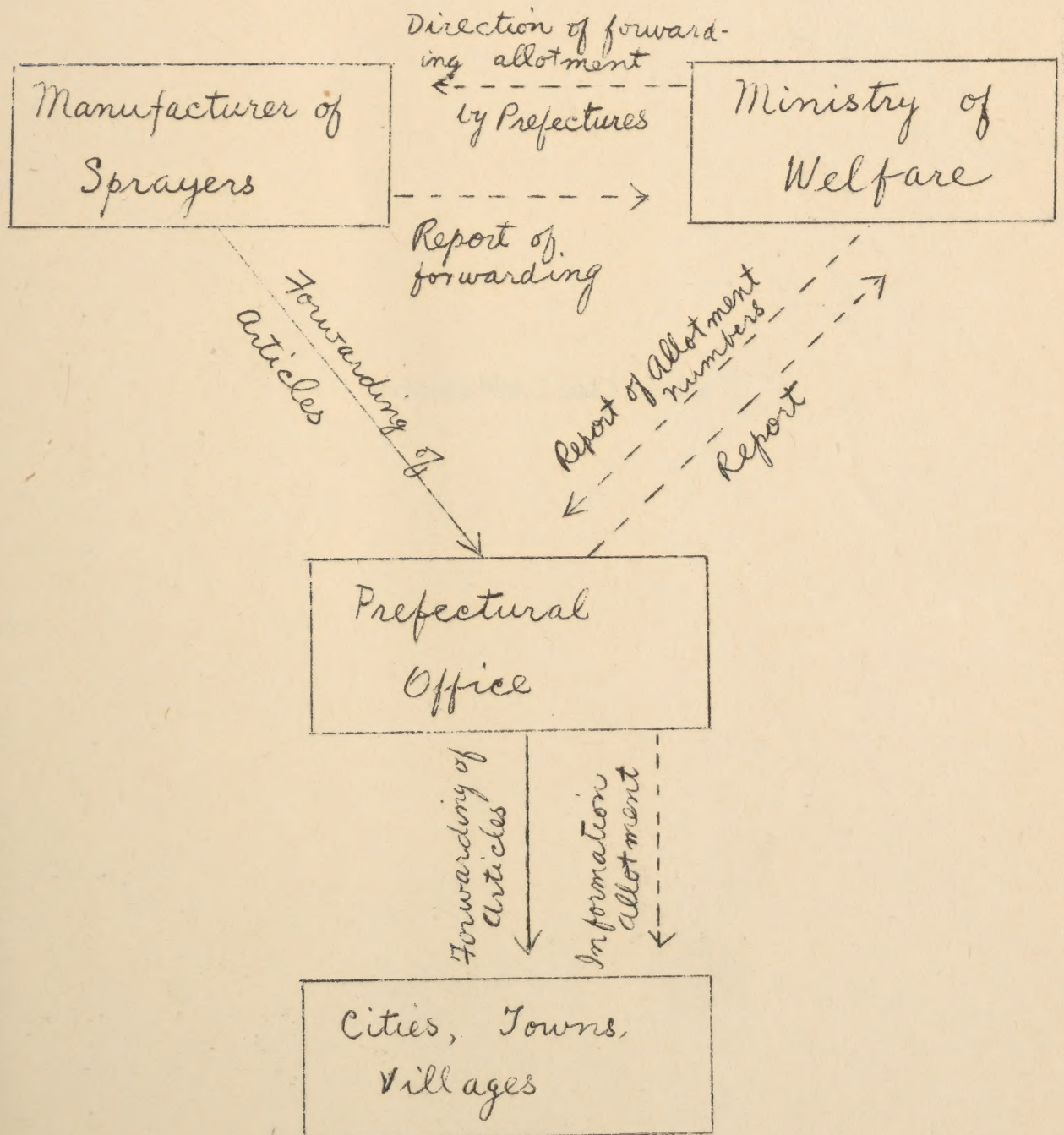


B. Diagram of Distribution Course of other Vermifuges



Distribution Diagrams of Sprayers Exterminating Flies, Mosquitos and Insects.

-----> Course of direction and connection
-----> Course of forwarding articles.



Inclosure Nos. 2 and 3 missing